

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

BY CANNON & SPENCER.

A Weekly Family Newspaper—Devoted to National and State Politics, Literature, Markets, Home and Foreign Intelligence, &c.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

Volume 3.

SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1856.

Number 46.

DR. A. M. WESBITT
OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. F. Chambers' Store.
Salisbury, May 17, 1855. 1—1f.

DR. CHARLES T. POWE
HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row.
Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. 1f4.

DR. H. KELLY
HAVING removed to Salisbury, offers his professional services to the public. Office—Main street, opposite the Methodist Church.
May 25, 1855. 52—1f.

Dr. M. O. A. J. ROSEMAN
A REGULAR GRADUATE IN MEDICINE.
HAS removed to his Office at his residence in the West of Orange Church, and respectfully offers his Professional Services to the people of the surrounding country.
Rowan Co., Nov. 3, 1855. 23—6m.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
(Late of Worth & Elliot, Fayetteville, N. C.)
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Orders for Merchandise, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully received and promptly attended to.
June 1, 1855. 1—4mt 1y.

WM. K. BRAILSFORD,
Commission Merchant
AND AGENT FOR
Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.
LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale.
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—1y

S. L. DOWELL, R. A. ROGERS, W. D. DOWELL.
of Georgia. of Alabama. of Florida.

DOWELL, ROGERS & CO.
FACTORS.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND SHIPPING AGENTS.
NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
WE present great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transport their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.
BEST OF REFERENCES GIVEN.—1y
Sept. 25, 1855. 17—1y

G. A. NEUFFER, R. E. HENDRIX,
NEUFFER & HENDRIX,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
FOR THE SALE OF
Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
August 9, 1855. 11—1y.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.
Upland and Sea Island Cotton
AND RICE
Factors,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
Merchants,
NEAR THE POST OFFICE.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
AGENTS FOR Various Newspapers, and take Subscriptions, &c.; Paper Factories, Flour Mills, Brown's S. I. Gins, C. Brown & Co's Saw Gins, Lumber Mills, Tobacco Factories, Longworth's Champagne, Spirits, Torpedo Distilleries, &c. Also sell CORN, PEAS, WHEAT, OATS, RYE, &c. Will collect Drafts, &c., at moderate rates.
Nov. 29. 24.

W. H. MARSH,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 27, 1855. 25—1y.

PETER W. HINTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
TOWN POINT,
NORFOLK, VA.
Special Attention Paid to Selling
Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also.
To Receiving & Forwarding Goods.

REPORT TO
H. L. ROBERTS, Esq., Salisbury, N. C.
CHAS. I. HIXSON, Esq., Wake Co., N. C.
J. G. B. ROUGH, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
Geo. W. HAYWOOD, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
Wm. PLUMMER, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.
August 16, 1855.

Dr. T. Hill,
HAVING located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens generally. Office at the Rowan House.
Salisbury, Feb. 12, 1856. 36—1y.

Blank Deeds for Sale

STAGE HOUSE.

At the Rowan House kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville, Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington, Jamestown and Greensboro'. Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C. and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashtaboro' and Pittsboro'.
May 17, 1855. 1—1f.

GRAND LECTURER.
ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western District of North Carolina.
May 23, 1855. 1—1f.

DR. J. J. SUMMEREL,
HAS removed to his Office at his residence where he will be happy to receive professional or personal calls from his friends.
N. B. There are many persons indebted to me by account, and have been for several years. I would earnestly urge all such to call and make settlement, which must be done by May Court, else I shall look out for a collector.
Jan. 29, 1856. 38—1f.

Boots & Shoes.
Gents Fine Calf Boots and Shoes.
Ladies Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Shoes and Boots.
Misses Shoes and Gaiters.
And a large Stock of Negro Shoes &c. &c.
Just received and for sale by
MILLS, MOOSE & CO.
Salisbury, Feb. 12, 1856. 1y—35.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.
A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and sk. light combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by
H. L. ROBERTS.

New Clothing Store.
THE subscribers have opened in the town of Salisbury, at the Mansion Hotel, a large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING
and **Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.**
We respectfully invite the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country to give us a call, as we flatter ourselves that we are able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give us their patronage. We return our cordial thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the flattering appreciation we have received, and hope by close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.
Jan. 8, 1856. 30—1f.
F. H. BAUM & CO.

P. S. Remember the Mansion Hotel.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT



BAKER & OWEN,

ARE still carrying on the Manufacture of Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware, one door above Boyden's New Building and opposite Roberts' Hotel. They are and have been doing a great deal of Roofing and Guttering, which they warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

A large supply of TIN WARE constantly on hand, which they will sell lower than any body on this side of Jordan.
STILLS kept on hand and made to order. They have also on hand a large supply of

COOK-STOVES
of the most approved and latest improved pattern, among which is the MORNING STAR, (four sizes), for the sale of which they have the exclusive right of this place, and they have no hesitancy in saying it is the best and most complete Stove that has ever been introduced in the Southern States.
February 19, 1856. 36—1f.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, VA.

ARE extensively engaged in the sale of Flour &c. Long experience, with every facility, enables us to guarantee promptness and satisfaction in all business.

REFER TO
Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Albemarle County, N. C.
John Newlin & Sons, do. do.
Wm. R. Albright, do. do.
Dr. P. A. Holt, do. do.
John Long, Randolph do.
J. H. Haughton, Chatham do.
Hon. E. G. Reade, Person do.
James Webb, Orange do.
P. C. Cameron, do. do.
John F. Lyon, do. do.
Henry Whitfield, do. do.
And many others.
Norfolk, Va., Feb. 23, 1856. 37—1y.

NICE THINGS.
NO. 1, 2 & 3 Mackerel, in Bbls., half Bbls., quarter Bbls., and Kets.
Spiced Salmon, Pickled Herring, in Kets.
Sardines, Lobsters, smoked Herring, Pickles, Catapaws Sauces,
Tobacco, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Java, Loggia and Rio Coffee,
Mocha Coffee, Macerons,
Brown, Crushed and Refined Sugar,
Loaf Sugar, Rice,
Buckwheat Flour, Herring Roe,
And many other articles suitable for family use, just received and for sale by
MILLS, MOOSE & Co.
Salisbury Feb. 12, 1856. 1y—35.

THE PRESIDENCY—PIERCE AND BUCHANAN—THE TWO-THIRDS RULE—GREAT MEN.

A very singular quarrel is going on between the Pennsylvania and the Washington Union, in which the names of Pierce and Buchanan figure conspicuously. Some short time since, an article appeared in the Pennsylvania, reviewing at length the political life of James Buchanan, and giving in detail his views and votes upon the subject of slavery. It was the intention of the Washington Union to commend him to the favorable notice of the National Democracy. The Washington Union, however, pretends to regard it as a covert attack upon the fair fame of the Pennsylvania Chief, or at best the lame defence of an ill advised and indiscreet friend, and solemnly and in form defends Mr. Buchanan from the indiscreet defence, or covert attack of the Pennsylvania. We have not seen the reply of the Pennsylvania, but presume the Editor regards the friendship of the Union as simulated, as he has heretofore charged the paper with designedly suppressing resolutions adopted by mass meetings of the people in favor of Buchanan.

Now, for ourselves, we regret to see this war-fare between leading Democratic presses as to the succession. Both the distinguished candidates for the nomination of the democratic party for the Presidency are deservedly popular with the people; their good and great deeds are held in grateful remembrance; and either of them would be heartily supported, if put in nomination. The exigencies of the occasion require that the claims of the one shall be postponed in favor of the other.—The performance of this delicate duty devolves upon the National Convention, and the best interest of the country as well as that of the party, demands that they be left to perform that task, free from all outside pressure. A heated contest, as to which of them deserves best of the country, will necessarily result in alienating their respective friends from the rival aspirant, and lead to the selection of a third person as the candidate of the democracy from the Presidency. This would be as unfortunate in the present juncture of affairs, as the public voices has plainly declared that the one or the other of these rival chiefs is the choice of the democracy for the nomination.

We have very little preference between them. Either of them could be elected, if the party can be concentrated upon him.—But if partisan presses inflame the public mind by pitting Pierce against Buchanan, or Buchanan against Pierce, the most disastrous consequences might result.

We cannot expect either editors or politicians to refrain from expressing preference for one or the other; we have indulged ourselves in this privilege. But good faith and follow-up demand that while democrats urge the claims of their favorite statesman, they should be just if not kindly to rival opponents. No man is spoken of for the Presidency, by the democratic party, who has not, by long and faithful service, earned the gratitude and respect of the country. Partisan presses, no more than private citizens, should forget to render homage to exalted character, bright intellect, and distinguished services.

The great evil of these preliminary quarrels, among the friends of rival aspirants, is that it forces the Convention to nominate second rate men for the first officers in the government in order to appease dissensions which ought never to have existed. The two-thirds rule has been generally charged with bearing this evil fruit. We do not believe it has anything to do with it. The democratic candidates chosen under it will compare favorably with those selected under the majority rule by the Whig party. In point of ability, Van Buren, Polk, Cass and Pierce are fully equal to Harrison, Clay, Taylor and Scott.

We therefore protest most solemnly against the abrogation of the two-thirds rule by the Cincinnati Convention. It is the only check held by the South, in those extraordinary assemblies, upon the overwhelming Northern majorities. Until quiet is restored to the country; until the rights of the South are recognized and respected by the North; and the slavery agitation is settled, we should regard that Southern man as either knave or fool who should propose or vote for the abrogation of the two-thirds rule. Is not the North now vastly in the majority in these convention? Why increase their power, until at last they have shown themselves capable of using it with discretion?

There is a very great mistake as to the necessity of having a great man for President. We want a just, firm and patriotic man at the head of the government. If he has brains enough to keep in the constitutional rut, he is great enough for all practical purposes.—Genius is needed only on extraordinary occasions.

The writer of a Washington letter says, that when he first heard Seward, some five or six years ago, he was modest and gentle; but now, such has been the increase of his factions and aims have given to him, that he has become boisterous and outrageous.

MR. FILLMORE'S LUCK.

The following singular paragraph we clip from the American Organ. It discloses a new feature in Mr. Fillmore's nomination, and would seem to indicate that his availability was enhanced in the estimation of the nominating Convention by his luck.

"We sometimes meet with individuals in the various walks of life who seem to be the especial favorites of Fortune; who are always lucky; and with whom nothing seems ever to go wrong. They are so liable to domestic afflictions, the loss of friends and relatives as all other mortals, and must of necessity be.

Whether there is really anything in luck or whether it all depends upon judgement, forecast, and the proper application of the proper means to secure success, we will not undertake to decide; but sure we are that while some are apparently the foot-balls of Fortune, others are her favorites—the one being always unsuccessful, and the other invariably fortunate in whatever they undertake. Mr. Fillmore has always been considered by those among whom he has resided as one of fortune's favorites, a lucky man, as the following anecdotes will show:

After the nomination of Taylor and Fillmore, in 1848, a Free soil Whig in New York, who was not particularly friendly to Mr. Fillmore, said to a friend of ours:

"Well, the Whigs have nominated Taylor and Fillmore. They will be elected, but General Taylor will die and Fillmore will be President. He has stood showers of Indian and Mexican bullets, but he can't stand Fillmore's luck."

It so happened. A raffle was once proposed for a certain set of books, valued at \$500. There were one hundred chances at \$5 each. After several gentlemen had subscribed, one of them asked to have the list of names read over, and upon hearing the name of Millard Fillmore, asked for the paper, from which he erased his name. When remonstrated with he replied:

"Do you think I am such a fool as to take a chance against Fillmore's luck? Not I.—The books will be his anyhow, and there's no use taking chances against him."

Mr. Fillmore drew the books, as it was predicted he would.

We confess the appearance of the foregoing in the central organ of the National (?) American party, rather surprised us. What does it mean? Was the proverbial luck of Mr. Fillmore an inducement to the representatives of an expiring party to place him in nomination, in the face of his "conscientious" convictions against the institution of slavery, upon which rests the fate of the Union? Was it the hope of resuscitating, by the prestige of his luck, a party whose inherent corruption had brought it almost to the last stage of deserved dissolution, that induced Southern men to endorse the nominations? Luck! Just think of it.—Millard Fillmore recommended for the Presidency on account of his luck! Because, forsooth, he won a pile of books at a raffle (a species of gaming prohibited by the Statutes of his State) the American people must elevate him to the Presidency, in order that they may enjoy the luck which it seems Mr. Fillmore carries about with him! If that were a qualification for the position, friend Swan, at the Lottery office, might supply quite a list of ready made Presidents, by a moments reference to his books. Matters have certainly reached a pretty pass, if the fortunate turn of dice is to determine who shall be President.

But we are disposed to think Mr. Fillmore's luck has deserted him. The Organ will remember the fickle Goddess sometimes causes her favorites, and her foot-balls to change places. She sometimes tires of showering so much luck upon her pets, and it not unfrequently happens she drowns a man from whose neck she has often before cut the deserved hemp! We are disposed to think this is the case with Mr. Fillmore. She smiled upon him in that "book raffle," but when he went into the Philadelphia Convention, she didn't like the crowd, and turned her back upon him.—His nomination was the most unlucky occurrence of his life. The tables have been turned upon him, and the cautious gentleman who wouldn't "take a chance," on account of Fillmore's luck, can "go in and win" now, for it is clear fortune turned her knuckles on him there.—The Cincinnati nomination, after this unquestionable evidence of her abandonment, need not fear anything from his luck.—Atlanta Examiner.

The cheapest excursion you can make is into the realms of fancy. No return ticket is required.

A LUCKY FELLOW.—The Rogersville, Tenn., Times has the following:

"A short time since a fellow from Buffalo Creek, Carter county, was imprisoned in Elizabethtown jail, for burning a barn. The citizens of the place, learning that he was from the neighborhood where the small pox was raging, broke open the jail and turned him out, and then told him if he didn't leave town in fifteen minutes, they would tar and feather him.

COURTING.

Boys, when you court,
You should deport
Yourself with circumspection,
It is a sin
To seek to win
And trifle with affection.

Nor, when sincere
The men appear—
In gallantry and wooing,
Can woman jilt
Without the guilt
Of similar misdeeds.

Too many court
In thoughtless sport,
Nor think when they have parted
On what they've done—
The loving one
Left courted broken-hearted.

Too many jilt
With equal guilt,
Nor think, while thus you trifle,
That men have hearts
To feel Love's darts,
Though they their feeling stifle.

In all we do
We should be true,
Nor raise an expectation,
Unless 'tis meant,
To full extent,
To meet the obligation.

Different Destinies of two Brothers.

J. C. and Frank Fremont.

It seems to be settled, now, that Col. J. C. Fremont is to be the Presidential candidate of the Black Republicans—the most detestable set of politicians, not excepting the party of Robespierre and Danton, in the French Revolution, that the world ever knew. For the atrocities of the era referred to, there was some very slight palliation in the oppressions of previous systems and wrongs inflicted by the classes which were so horribly revenged by the Parisian cut-throats. In the case of the American sansculottes, the attempted revolution is softened by no pretences of injury to its actors, and is against all the instincts of race—while it is demonstrated, by recent events at the North, that their ferocity is as intense and as brutal as the annals of revolutionary Paris exhibit.

It is this party that Col. Fremont now leads; and Col. Fremont is a Southern-born man;—Nay, he is a Southern-born man, whose present wealth and distinguished position are fairly attributable to the social influences of the section upon which he is hereafter to make war. Had he been a native of New England, in all probability he would at this day have been steeped in poverty and unknown to fame. If Col. Fremont was not born in Charleston, he was carried there at a very early age by his mother, and he certainly received there the education which fitted him for subsequent success and distinction. He was the protégé of the Ladies' Benevolent Society of Charleston, some members of which found the family in great need and aided them. Young J. C. Fremont was discovered to have talent, and by the interest of these same ladies, became the beneficiary of a charity scholarship in Charleston College. He was graduated there, with distinction, having shown (as we always heard,) a decided mathematical talent. Subsequently, through the influence already mentioned, Mr. Poinsett was induced to get him an appointment as a teacher of mathematics, on board a national vessel; thence he was transferred to the corps of Topographical Engineers—not very long afterwards married a daughter of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, and began his brilliant and rapid rise. Every one knows his subsequent history.

Col. Fremont had a brother, Frank, a year or two younger, who went on the stage very early. He was a bluff looking, hearty fellow seeming very much more like a man destined to military leadership than his brother.—For some little time, Frank made a sensation and got to be called the "Charleston Rascal"—but gradually came to be considered merely a tolerable stock actor. After he had been on the stage some years, he married—in New York, as well as we recollect. Somewhere, about 1838-9, while playing an engagement in Buffalo, (New York,) he got into an abolition riot of some kind, and, while fighting gallantly for Southern principles, received a heavy blow on the head which affected his brain. From this he never recovered—the injury finally settled upon his lungs and he died of consumption. He continued to play, we believe, up to a few days before his death, which we think occurred in Columbus, Ga., in 1839. At any rate, the writer of this found him there (with some little trouble, as he was playing under an assumed name,) having been charged with a message sent to him by his mother, who, it may be remarked, was a quiet, melancholy woman, greatly devoted to her sons.

It is a little striking, that these two brothers, born and reared on slave soil, should, by the merest accidents, both have been so nearly affected by abolitionism, personally. The one is knocked on the head and "done for" by fanaticism, while the other makes a name infamous which had also been truly famous, by giving his influence to the miscreants who wage an unholy war upon the institutions of his own section, and of a people who raised him from his lowliness and placed him on the high road to fame and boundless wealth. If he ever thinks of his origin, he must see the depth of an ingratitude almost sublime.
Montgomery Mail.

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Montgomery Mail.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The following is the platform adopted by the late Democratic State Convention:

W. L. the delegates of the Democracy of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, deeming the present occasion a suitable one to re-affirm the well defined principles upon which our organization, as a party, is based, do

Resolved, That we cordially approve and re-affirm the Resolutions of the Democratic National Conventions of 1844, 1848, and 1852, as far as they are applicable to the present condition of the country.

Resolved, That the public lands, being the common property of the United States, any disposition of them for the sole and exclusive benefit of any one or more of the States, or the squandering of them in donations to paupers and convicts, whether of native or foreign extraction, would be unconstitutional and unjust.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the Kansas-Nebraska act, by which the Missouri restriction was repealed, and the people of the South let in with their property, equally with those of the North to the common Territories of the Union. That in our opinion the doctrine of popular sovereignty is the true doctrine; that the people of the Territories, when they come to form their State Constitutions and apply for admission into the Union as States, have the right to determine for themselves the character of their domestic institutions.

Resolved, That we have viewed with admiration and gratitude the noble and manly stand taken by the great body of the Democrats of the non-slaveholding States, in behalf of the constitutional rights of the South, and we will cheerfully unite with them, as heretofore, in general Convention, to nominate candidates for the Presidency, and Vice Presidency of the United States, and to proclaim once more to the world the great principles of the Democratic party; and we pledge our zealous and united support to the nominees of said Convention.

Resolved, That we regard the Know Nothing organization as corrupting and dangerous in its influences and tendencies. We congratulate the country upon its rapid decay. The contest for the Presidency, it is apparent, must be between the Democratic National party and the Black Republicans; that a third party cannot strengthen, but the party must win this contest; and that in a crisis like the present it is alike the interest and duty of all Southern men to unite with that party which gives the strongest assurance, by its unity, its numbers, and its nationality, that it will triumph over the enemies of our constitutional rights, by whatever name called.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all secret, outlandish political associations, and to intolerance and proscription on account of religious opinion, either by Catholics or Protestants, by legal enactment or at the ballot-box.

Resolved, That President Pierce, by his Inaugural address and subsequent papers, and especially by the noble vindication of the constitutional rights of the States, contained in his last annual message to Congress, as well as by his uniform devotion to the constitution and his faithful enforcement of its obligations, has endeavored himself to all true lovers of the country; and while we freely acknowledge, and proudly recognize, the ability and many virtues; and that his sound principles of many other distinguished members of our party, and will give a cordial and united support to whomsoever may receive the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention, we yet deem it due to FRANKLIN PIERCE, and to ourselves, to declare that he is our first choice for the Presidency, and that we should hail his nomination with the liveliest satisfaction.

Resolved, That we are proud of the reputation of JAMES C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy. We respect him for his experience and wisdom as a statesman, and cherish a strong affection for him as a man, on account of his amiable disposition and many virtues; and that his nomination for the Vice Presidency would be gratifying to the people of North Carolina, and serve to bind still more closely together the national Democratic party.

Resolved, That the Constitution of this State ought to be amended, so as to extend to all free white men the same right to vote for members of the Senate as for members of the House of Commons; that we regard the plan of amendment by legislative enactment and the sanction of the people at the ballot-box, as strictly republican, as it is certainly constitutional; that we are opposed, under any and all circumstances to a change of the basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons; and that we will never abandon the great principle of Free Suffrage, but will unite with our fellow-citizens of both parties in pressing it, in the face of all opposition and difficulties to its final triumph.

Resolved, That it is our earnest wish and desire to see the resources of North Carolina, agricultural, mineral and commercial, fostered and developed; and the State having already entered upon a system of internal improvement to that end, and made large investments with that view, it would in the opinion of this Convention, be politic and proper for the Legislature, from time to time, to extend such further aid in the completion of the works already undertaken and the extension of the same, as a just regard for the interest of the people may require, and the means and resources of the State will prudently allow.

Resolved, That our present system of Common Schools ought to be fostered by the Legislature and its efficiency increased, until the blessings of Education shall have been afforded to all the children of the State.

Resolved, That the course of Gov. Bragg has been such as to confirm and increase the confidence reposed in him, to reflect honor upon himself, and to promote the best interests of the entire State; and that with the fullest confidence in his triumphant re-election, we again present to the people of North Carolina as the Democratic candidate for Governor, THOS. BR VGG, of Northampton—a gentleman and a patriot—a statesman fully tried and never found wanting.

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER.

TERMS.—For 1 year, TWO DOLLARS in advance—or, THREE DOLLARS if payment is delayed till the end of the year. ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at \$1 per square for the first insertion and 25 cts. per square for each subsequent insertion. BUSINESS CARDS, not exceeding one square, inserted at \$5 a year.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, 1856.

Four days Later from Europe,

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

THE SEARCH FOR THE PACIFIC.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

ARRIVAL OF MR. BUCHANAN.

COTTON STEADY.

The steamer Arago, with Havre and Southampton dates to the 9th inst., arrived at New York yesterday.

Mr. Buchanan, late Minister to the Court of St. James, is among the passengers.

The Arago left Cowes on the morning of the 10th inst. She encountered moderate weather during the passage, and coming southward of the Banks saw no ice. She brings the second edition of the London Times of Wednesday morning.

The Arago brings 130 passengers, including Mr. Buchanan and Henry Dubois, the Minister from Holland to the United States.

The Cotton market since the sailing of the Africa, has been steady, and prices were firmly maintained. The sales on Monday were 10,000, and on Tuesday 8,000 bales.

The news from the United States, carried out by the Cunard steamer Arabia, had no effect upon the market, and quotations continue as by the last advices. The Manchester markets are also firm.

Flour is also unchanged as regards good brands, but inferior Western is neglected, and prices have declined. There have been heavy arrivals of breadstuffs and wheat, and demand easier, with a slight decline.

The London Corn market was steady.

The Peace Congress continues its sessions. It is said that Austria gives trouble by persistently refusing to fix the day for evacuating the Principalities. Austria's pretext is the necessity for protecting the country against disorders until the regular administration is established, though bound by treaty to quit the Ottoman territory on the conclusion of peace.

Russia is strongly averse to the position assumed by Austria.

The Times of April 8th announces that the memorandum presented by Count de Cavour, the Sardinian Plenipotentiary to the Congress of Paris, claims in the Roman government the political separation of the lay and spiritual powers; the intervention of the allies in Naples; the recognition of the national unity of Italy; the removal of foreign troops; a customs union between Piedmont and Lombardy; and lastly, material ameliorations and more liberal institutions in Austrian Italy, as well as more indulgence, to facilitate relations with Piedmont.

St. Petersburg, April 7.—The official journal announces a naval armistice, and states that after the ratification of the peace treaty all ships that have been seized will be released.

The Terms of the Treaty of Peace.

The Opinion of Turin gives, upon good authority, the conditions contained in the treaty of peace lately concluded at Paris. They are affirmed to be as follows:

First—The Neutralization of the Black Sea; Russia not to keep there more than ten ships of war armed, for the defence of her coasts.

Second—Nicolieff is to be reduced to a merchant port, with an engagement that no ships of war shall be constructed beyond the number agreed to as above.

Third—Russia is to allow Consuls from all the Powers in the ports of the Black Sea and the Baltic.

Fourth—The fortifications of Bomersund are not to be reconstructed.

Fifth—Russia cedes part of the territory of Bessarabia, comprising the fortress of Ismail.

Sixth—Russia renounces the exclusive protectorate of the Danubian Principalities.

Seventh—Russia equally renounces the Protectorate of the Greeks in the Ottoman Empire.

Eighth—The free navigation of the Danube is guaranteed to all the States without exception.

Ninth—This article refers to a commission which is to be sent into the Principalities to study the questions of the frontiers and the mode of government.

The Opinion denies that any stipulation has been made in favor of Sardinia, and that the Italian question will be discussed at large by the plenipotentiaries in their supplementary sittings.

Russia will, it is said, send an ambassador to Paris, after the ratification of the treaty.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN LONDON AND PARIS.

The U. S. mail steamer Baltic, from Liverpool, at 8 1/2 A. M. of Wednesday, April 2, arrived at her dock at about 12 o'clock yesterday.

The Baltic brings the news that Peace was signed at Paris on Sunday, the 30th of March. The event was announced in Paris and London by salvoes of artillery. Paris was illuminated, and in England the church bells were pealed.

Three or four weeks must elapse ere ratifications of the treaty can be exchanged. Details of adjustment are referred to a Commission. The great event of peace has swallowed up all minor subjects of news.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Sunday evening, March 30, 1856.

AT LAST!

After one false alarm, the long suspense is over. Last Sunday the people, on the hint of the police, prepared for an immediate illumination. But, between the Sultan and M. de Manteuffel, another hard week's work was added to the labors of the Conference, and it was not till late last evening that the document was ready for signature. To-day, at 1 o'clock, the members of the Conference, in grand costume, repaired to the Council Chamber, and signed the document. At 2 o'clock 101 guns were fired from the Invalides, and from each of the eighteen forts which surround Paris. At 3 o'clock, the following proclamation, in large type, was posted on walls of the city: CONGRESS OF PARIS, Sunday, March 30, '56. Peace was signed to-day at 1 o'clock, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, have affixed their signatures to the Treaty which puts an end to the present war, and which, in regulating to Eastern question, fixes the repose of Europe on solid and durable bases.

PIETRI, Prefect of Police.

The Treaty was drawn up by a Committee of one representative of each Government, from instructions drawn from each day's proceedings. The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously in the sitting of Saturday. Seven copies of this treaty were prepared on parchment, under the direction of Mr. Feullet, the head of the Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, one for each Government.

In signing, the Plenipotentiaries first examined carefully that each copy of the treaty corresponded. Count Walewski, as President of the Conference, signed each of the seven copies first; then the representatives of each Government signed first in turn, so that the copy destined for each government will bear first after the signature of the President the signature of its own representatives. After the President, and the two representatives of the Government to which the copy belonged, the rest signed in alphabetical order. In this manner all questions of jealousy in regard to precedence were avoided. The signing occupied an hour and a half, which is not curious, in view of the fact that there were three hundred and eighty-eight flourishes to make.

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ment. The *Patrie* of this evening, however, assures its readers that the treaty is of a nature to give a complete and legitimate satisfaction for the great interests for which France and England took up arms. This journal goes further, and insists that the four guarantees are largely applied, and that the fifth paragraph has been realized in a manner to give to Europe all the security she could desire, without at the same time humiliating Russia. But notwithstanding this assurance of the ministerial journal, a very large number of persons will persist in believing, until they know differently, that the peace is not based upon either a solid or a durable basis, and that it only affords an escape for Russia to gather strength and experience for another effort at a later period. The recriminations of the London journals find a ready echo in Paris at this moment, notwithstanding the journals' attack that sheet without mercy. It is safe to say, I think, that the reports against the value and soundness of the treaty are too persistent and wide-spread not to have had a certain stamp of authority in their origin.

The illumination of the city this evening, although the weather is beautiful, does not appear so general as on the occasion of the birth of the imperial prince. But this fact is readily explained. The illumination—in the first instance was a personal mark of respect to the chief of state, which to avoid would have earned a black mark on the note-book of some police agent, while an abstinence on the occasion of the declaration of peace, carries with it no implication whatever of a nature to compromise the political standing of the individual. The illumination, however, is beautiful, but there appears no excitement in the street, by which one could judge that any unusual event had occurred. The French are a singular people; for if it had not been for the proclamations posted here and there on dead walls, one might walk from one end of the city to the other in a crowd of promenaders and not know the cause of the illumination from anything he should see or hear.

Fortunes never come singly. This morning, a few hours before the Count Walewski signed the seven parchments which are to give a "solid and durable peace to Europe," the Countess Walewski gave birth to a fine child of the female sex.

The inkstand which was used on the occasion of signing the peace, was made expressly to the order of the Conference, and cost eleven thousand francs! It is a monumental affair, decorated in the style of the first Empire. So you see that the members of the Conference are not wanting in an estimation of their own importance. In fact, all their movements, from the commencement, have betrayed an undignified degree of self-importance which would scarcely have been anticipated in such a body of really talented men.

The grand review of Tuesday in honor of Peace, will be composed of sixty thousand men. The Emperor has invited the Count Orloff (who, as you know, is a high military officer) and his military suite to accompany him to the review. Marshals Vaillant, Magan, Baraguay, Hilliers, Castellane, Canrobert and Bosquet, will be in the suite, and a large number of foreign officers at this moment in Paris.

MALAKOFF.

A GUILTY PAIR DISCOVERED.—A correspondent of the *Bowling Green* (Ky.) Star, furnishes the following interesting scene as having occurred in Munfreesville on the 7th ult., to wit:

A daguerrean artist, with a lady who was not his wife, had been operating in the quiet town aforesaid—the gentleman taking pictures and the lady teaching music—for some months. They had got music, instruments and all necessary "et ceteras," and were meeting with great success. On Friday, the 7th, they were seated at the dinner table, edifying the natives with the following wonderful dialogue. Mr. Penbrooke (the gentleman's name) addressing his dear lady said:

"There seems, my dear, to be some prejudice in Kentucky against us Yankees."

"Oh, yes," she replied, "but you and I will leave no grounds for prejudice; we'll clear ourselves and"—

"Mr. Penbrooke, allow me to introduce you to the Sheriff of Nelson county," said a hoarse voice behind him. The Sheriff, then, upon a warrant, proceeded to handcuff the aforesaid Penbrooke and lady.

The facts are these: Penbrooke had living in the East a wife and one child; the lady had living in New York a husband and two children. But Cupid being stronger than law or duty, they eloped to live as man and wife!

The man who introduced the Sheriff was the lady's father, who immediately on seeing his daughter, fainted. He resides in New York, is a man of great wealth, and had lavished vast sums upon his only daughter, whom he tenderly loved. He had followed them 1,700 miles when he found them. She is young, beautiful and accomplished, and married well. Here, indeed, was a "bankruptcy of the heart." The guilty pair were placed in a vehicle in company with the wretched father, and are now "gone East."

A mob in New Bedford, Mass., on Saturday, tore down a house and fired on it, where liquor was sold and a man lately murdered.

British Schooner *Herald*, from Halifax, bound to Wilmington, N. C., the 12th inst., was wrecked on Long Island Sound.

DONELSON—WHY HE LEFT.

Perhaps some of our readers are not acquainted with the reason why ANDREW JACKSON donelson left the Democratic party. To convey this information we quote a paragraph from the *Marionville* (Ken.) *Express*, edited by the Hon. R. H. Stanton:

"So odious was Donelson to the Democratic party even as early as the summer of 1852, before the election of Gen. Pierce, that the democrats in Congress would not elect him printer of the House, although he was then the editor of the metropolitan paper, and the party had a large majority of members. They refused to permit his name to be associated with his lamented partner General Armstrong, and gave the office to the latter. The editor of this paper nominated General Armstrong to the House, and happens to know well what were the relations of Donelson at that time to the party. General Armstrong was elected printer on the 27th day of August, 1852, sometime before the election of General Pierce. A short time after this very unequivocal indication of the feeling of the party towards Major Donelson, he sold his interest in the Washington Union to General Armstrong and retired to private life, a soured and dissatisfied man."

"Upon the inauguration of General Pierce, Major Donelson was among the impudent of the applicants for foreign appointments, but was refused by the President. He then labored to secure one for his son-in-law, Mr. Wilcox of Mississippi, and it was not until he had failed in both efforts that he openly denounced the administration and turned traitor to the principles of his party."

THE DARKIES AND THE K. K.'S.—The Hartford Times thus alludes to the contest in Connecticut, and the result:

"The combination of the fusionists was complete. *Negro and Know-Nothing embraced and then marched to the polls with locked arms.* Their issue was shamelessly sectional, and together they made war upon their fellow-citizens of the Southern section of the Union, so far as they could in an election of this kind. Single handed, the Democrats opposed them upon national ground, and most gloriously have they dashed into confusion and alarm the double and twisted factions of negro worshippers. Gallantly have they conducted themselves in the canvass, and they come out of the contest with cheerfulness and full of confidence. Their gains are substantial and reliable, and those national Whigs who voted with us do so from principle, and they have enlisted for the war, so long at least as it shall continue between the friends of the country as it is, and the negro worshippers who contend for office upon sectional issues."

The result has fully realized our anticipations, and we feel that the Democracy of old Connecticut will go into the great contest of next fall with an advantage which will assuredly give them the State."

What do Southern K. K. gentlemen think of their Connecticut allies?

We differ from the Herald in regard to Messrs. Bragg and Gilmer in their canvass. We trust that these gentlemen will find each other agreeable travelling companions, and will conduct the canvass in the spirit and tone becoming men who aspire to the high and dignified office of Chief Magistrate of North Carolina. Mr. Bragg has canvassed the State—is known to her people as an able and courteous gentleman—one whom even his political opponents must and do respect. On this point, if testimony were wanted, we might refer to the evidence freely borne by Mr. Poole, of the Ocean Banner, formerly a resident of Mr. Bragg's district. Mr. Gilmer is said to be considerable of a demagogue, but a genial, pleasant man in private life. No doubt they will get along smoothly enough, if Mr. Gilmer don't get too much worried by his certain defeat. If, however, the Herald will insist upon Mr. Gilmer being a disagreeable travelling companion, we insist upon the contrary for Mr. Bragg.—*Wil. Journal.*

At a Kansas meeting lately held in New Haven, where one person presided, another person spoke, and a Deacon volunteered, it was announced that Miss Mary Dutton gave twenty five dollars for the purchase of a rifle to be used in a contemplated civil war.

Shoulder arms! Miss Mary Dutton—Your knapsack buckle tight; Your eager breeches put on, And show 'em how to fight!

Quick march upon the foe! (A Bible in your pocket.) Hold up head! turn out your toes! Present your rifle—cock it!

Take aim, and sight it well; And now the trigger—pull it—And send a slaveholder to hell—With every whistling bullet!

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THE RISING TIDE OF DEMOCRACY.

During a few weeks past we have had the pleasure of recording democratic victories almost innumerable, and in all parts of the country. Seldom have the democracy within the same period of time achieved so lengthy a consecration of triumphs. As the Oswego Palladium well remarks:

"The tide of democratic power is rising steadily and surely on every hand. It surged up in New Hampshire, increased handsomely in Rhode Island, has nearly overthrown the opposing billows in Connecticut, and rides triumphant through the cities from St. Louis, through Chicago, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Oswego, Syracuse, and hundreds of other places, to Albany. These waves, increasing in size are destined to swell on until, by the ides of November, they shall all unitedly and harmoniously fill the full floodtide of victory whose waves are surely destined to carry upon their crest the democratic standard-bearers of 1856. Let the glorious tide sweep on till it overwhelms every vestige of fanatical demagogism. This it will do!"—*Washington Union.*

SENATOR JONES, OF TENN.—This gentleman made a speech at the festival at the Slash Cottage, in Virginia, in honor of the birthday of Henry Clay, on Saturday week. He embraced the occasion to define his political position thus:

I am no aspirant for high favors or for political place or honor. Thank God, I am in a position to expect nothing. I hope for nothing, I look for nothing. I am in common parlance an outsider. I do not belong to the Democratic party, thank God! [Laughter.] I do not belong to the so-called American party, and I thank God for that. [Continued Laughter.] I belong to the Henry Clay party. I have never veered to the right hand or to the left. I love the memory of Henry Clay; but I never worshipped any false Gods. I stand now, Mr. President where I have ever stood and where I mean to stand as long as I shall stand at all. I am an old fashioned, old school Henry Clay, Heaven descended and consecrated Whig. [Great Laughter.]

He wound up his speech by a touching tribute to him "whose last sleep no thunder can now disturb."

TERRIBLE BUT SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.

The New York Mirror says: "Dr. Carnochan, of this city, one of the most eminent surgeons of this or any other age has recently performed an operation for neuralgia of an almost incredible character. The patient, a gentleman of this city, had been tortured with neuralgia in the face for more than seven years, and had submitted to all sorts of operations by various distinguished physicians and surgeons, with no permanent relief when he called in Dr. Carnochan, who undertook the novel and hazardous operation of trepanning the cheek bone and chiseling out the root of the inflamed nerve which caused all the suffering. The patient was thrown into a state of insensibility by inhaling chloroform; and the operation, which lasted nearly an hour, was performed in the presence of several physicians. When the nerve was cut off the patient jumped up mechanically, but on recovering consciousness he had no memory of pain. He is now doing well, and for the first time in many years can eat and sleep in peace."

BARBER, SPARE MY CHIN.

A PARODY.
Barber, spare my chin,
Touch not a single hair,
Let not thy ruthless steel invade
My cherished goatee there!
Withhold thy barbers blow,
Think of my future lot;
Oh, barber, let it grow,
Thy steel must harm it not.

'Twas my forefather's pride,
His glory and renown,
And with a trembling hand
He stroked his goatee down.
Blast not my future lot,
Forbear thy cruel blow;
Oh, barber, harm it not,
But let my goatee grow!

Oh, when a lisping child
In innocence arrayed,
My mother fair and mild,
In accents sweet has prayed:
A tear was in her eye,
As she checked my childish glee;
I ask thee with a sigh
Oh, barber, let it be.

My heart strings round it cling,
Like ivy to the oak;
Wouldst thou deep anguish bring!
Forbear thy barbers stroke!
The storm without may rage;
Accursed be my lot;
While I've a hand to save,
Thy steel shall harm it not.

LEVIED ON HIS DOG.—We find the following advertisement in the Kingston Gazetteer:—"Notice.—On Monday the 31st instant, at the court house door in Kingston, I will offer for sale, cash in hand to the highest bidder, one cur dog, this day levied on as the property of James Isham, to satisfy poll tax and cost for the year 1855, and will be sold unless said tax and cost are previously satisfied. This 20th March, 1856. S. T. TURNER, Sheriff."

A man named Mitchell, was run over by the cars near Weldon, N. C., last Friday, and instantly killed.

Mr. Wm. Gillmore Simms, the novelist, has been lecturing in Savannah on the "Ante-Colonial History of the South." He holds that a race whose origin was to be traced either to the Northern, Irish or Welsh, had inhabited Georgia and Carolina several centuries before the advent of Columbus.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co., RALEIGH, March 29, 1856.

Schedule for Mail Train on and after Tuesday, the first day of April.

ON and after TUESDAY NEXT, the Mail Train, leaving the North Carolina Railroad Depot, on the arrival of the Cars from the West, at 5 47 A. M. (as present), will stop at Raleigh (or old) Depot, in this city, until 7 o'clock, allowing ample time for passengers from that Road to take breakfast at the hotels in Raleigh, to and from which they will be conveyed by the proprietors, free of charge. Leaving at 7 o'clock, the Train will arrive at Weldon at 11 40 A. M. in full time for all Trains going North, and also for the Wilmington train going South. Returning—will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington Trains, and will reach Raleigh at 6 45 P. M.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

43-1m

Rowan House.

H. L. ROBARDS, PROPRIETOR.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS House, so quietly situated and so

conducted by the indefatigable proprietor has now an established reputation, being one of the best Hotels in the State.

The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furnished, and in all twenty-one rooms added to the House within the last two years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal reward of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow on those patrons every exertion which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.

To the large number of regular boarders (48) who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little room required to satisfy them. H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.

May 17, 1855.

NEW GOODS!

McNeely, Meek & Gaither,

ARE now receiving, at the old and well known establishment of Jenkins, Roberts & Co., one of the

LARGEST AND MOST SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Ever offered in Western Carolina.

CONSISTING OF

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Molasses, Panama and Straw Hats, Bonnets, Buckets, Rope, Canvas Trimmings, Springs and Axles, Glass, Queens and Glassware, Sadlery, Sole Leather, Bolting Cloth, Blasting Powder, Nails, Iron and Steel, Blacksmith Tools, Gunpowder, Gun Tools, Shot, Shot Guns, Tamers, Linseed and Sperma Oil, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Castings, &c., &c.

A Large STOCK OF GROCERIES always on hand.

Particular attention is called to our large and well selected stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, which will be sold at unparalleled prices in this country.

All the above Goods have been selected with the greatest care, and we most respectfully invite all those buying Goods this season to call and examine our stock, as we feel no hesitancy in saying that we have a larger assortment than has ever been offered in one season at this place, and that we are determined to sell, and will make it to the advantage of buyers to give our stock an examination before purchasing.

April 1 42f

BOOK AGENTS WANTED

TO obtain Subscribers for a Book that will be prized by every Literary and Reading Man as an important NATIONAL WORK.

Being an ENCYCLOPEDIA of AMERICAN LITERATURE, embracing person and critical notices of Authors with passages from their writings, from the earliest period to the present day, by E. A. & G. L. Duyckinck, with more than 300 Portraits of Authors, Views of Colleges and other Literary Institutions, Vignettes of Residences &c.,

REPUBLICAN BANNER

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 29.

Democratic Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:
THOMAS BRAGG,
OF NORTHAMPTON.

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
H. M. SHAW, of Currituck
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

DISTRICTS:

1st. WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
4th. GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th. S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th. JOHN M. CLEMENT, of Davie.

CAMPAIGN BANNER.

With the view of giving the BANNER a wider circulation during the ensuing campaign, it will be sent to subscribers at the following rates:—
One copy, for six months, \$1
Six copies, \$4
Ten copies, \$6
Twenty copies, \$10
We respectfully solicit subscriptions.

REMOVAL.

The Office of the Republican Banner has been removed to the building two doors South of the Post Office.

27 JOHN M. CLEMENT, Esq., of Davie, has been appointed Democratic Elector for the 6th Congressional District. Mr. C. is a pleasing speaker, ready debater and possesses indomitable energy and will devote his whole time and talents to the cause of the Democratic party during the gubernatorial and Presidential campaign. Gen. JAMES M. LEACH, of Davidson, is the K. N. elector for the same District.

28 Our friend and townsman Capt. OBADIAH WOODSON, has been appointed to a clerkship in the 2d Auditor's Office, of the Treasury Department at Washington.

29 Owing to the change of Schedule on the North Carolina Railroad, the passengers will take dinner at the Haw River House, kept by Gen. Benj. Trolinger. We speak from experience when we say that this is a good house, where good dinners can be had. Gen. B. is now furnishing his house with all the latest improvements of the day, and we were particularly pleased with the mode of furnishing his house with water it being conveyed by pipes, to each room in the house. We are assured that the Gen'l. will be amply repaid for the expense incurred in fitting up his magnificent house.

30 One of the most pleasing incidents connected with the Democratic Convention was the invitation extended to the military companies of Raleigh—the Oak City Guard under the command of Capt. HARRISON, the Independent Guards of Capt. De CARTERET, and the Raleigh Cadets, of Capt. LOVEJOY—which were parading on the Capitol square, to take seats in the Convention. The invitation was extended to them by Dr. R. C. Fritchard, of Warren, in a neat and tasty speech which was replied to by Capt. De Carteret and the invitation accepted. The military was addressed by Mr. Shepherd, President of the Convention, who was responded to by Lieut. Tucker. The whole passed off most agreeably. After the adjournment of the Convention the military continued parading on the Square in presence, and much to the gratification of a large concourse of strangers.

We should like to see such companies formed here; they add much to the interest of the town. We were told by a member of one company that it is the intention of the companies to visit Salisbury some time during the summer.

The New York Herald contains the following complimentary notice of the New York Legislature. It adjourned without passing the appropriation bill, in order to make the Governor call an extra session, by which they would get double pay, mileage, &c.—The Governor would do it. It was a Free Soil and K. N. Legislature.

"The Legislature has closed, thank God, and the members have rid Albany of their presence. They passed no appropriation bill, and left, indeed, all the public business unfinished—being occupied all the session in corrupt schemes of jobbery in conjunction with the lobby, and hoping to the last that the Governor would call an extra session, and so prolong their enjoyment of their pay. So shamelessly corrupt a body as the Assembly which has just dispersed, has probably never disgraced this State; and we trust, if we are to avoid ruin, that no such body will ever disgrace it again. The decision of this problem rests entirely with the people; and we have done our duty when we have given, from day to day, the record of the scandalous course pursued by the Assembly, and the list of the names of its members. Every one knows now what they are, and what may be expected of them."

31 We inform the querist of the Watchman that we abhor the secrecy, the miserable ritual of oaths, the detestable mummeries, the blasphemies, the impudent humbuggery of the K. N.'s, and the idea that no American citizen on account of his religious faith is fit to hold any office. Our abhorrence was aroused in a very short time. Withdrawal was made according to usage.

The editor of the Watchman disclaims being a "Know Nothing"; if endorsing the "verbiage" platform and supporting the nominees of that party, does not constitute him a member we should like to know what will.

COLUMBIA S. C. VS. WILMINGTON.

We have been furnished by a wholesale House in this town with the following statement of sales of hay made, the latter part of March in Columbia S. C. and Wilmington.—33,062 lbs in the former and 19,152 lbs in the latter place. While the quantity sold in Wilmington is but little more than one half the quantity sold in Columbia, the net proceeds is but little more than one-fourth of the net proceeds attained in Columbia—the Rail Road freight being cheaper to Wilmington. Our merchants have been doing considerable business with the Wilmington merchants but they must make a better exhibit than the following, if they hope to secure much trade with Western Carolina. The following is the statement:

HAY.
Account of sales of 100 Bales Hay, 33,062 lbs., sold in Columbia S. C. at 13c. \$495 93
Rail Road Fr't from Salisbury to Columbia, \$156 95
Weighing, Drayage, and commission in Columbia, 39 01 \$194 98
Net proceeds, \$300 97
Fr't and Commission pr 100 lbs 59
Net proceeds 91

Account of sales of 114 Bales Hay, 19,152 lbs., sold in Wilmington, at 27 1/2c. \$157 72
Rail Road Fr't from Salisbury to Wilmington, \$76 60
Inspection, Drayage and Commission Wilmington 24 74 \$101, 34
Net proceeds \$86 38
Fr't and Commission pr 100 lbs 52 1/2
Net proceeds 45.
Difference in favor of Columbia 46c. pr 100 lbs.

Dr. C. MILLS, of Rutherford County, has announced himself as the Democratic candidate to represent that Senatorial District in the Senate of North Carolina.

THE TESTIMONY OF AN HONORABLE OPPOSITION.—The Editor of the Ocean (Beaufort) Banner says: "While we shall oppose Gov. Bragg's re-election on political grounds, we take this occasion to record our high appreciation of the talents and qualifications of the present Governor. We have known him for years—he is a gentleman in the true acceptance of the term; his abilities are of the highest order, and he deserves all the honors which the Democracy can possibly confer upon him."

The Old Line Whigs of Kentucky assembled at Lexington on the 12th inst. A platform was adopted, embodying a declaration of inflexible adherence to ancient Whigs of Kentucky and of the Union.

The Convention also adopted a resolution recommending to Whigs of the United States that they assemble in the National Convention at Louisville on the 4th of July next, to consider the propriety of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President.

The Louisville Journal styles Donelson "the friend of Gen. Jackson." Well, suppose he was. So was Van Buren, the most notorious freesoiler in the North, the friend of Gen. Jackson; and so was Sam Houston, the great Know Nothing friend of Gen. Jackson; and F. P. Blair, one of the vilest Black Republicans in the country the friend of Gen. Jackson. When that great man died a wonderful change was wrought in the principles of some men. When he lived he had many friends, who have shown but little devotion to his principles, and but little respect for his fame since his death.

"Where do Fillmore and Donelson stand?" Raleigh Register.
Fillmore is now "standing" before the Pope ("hobnobbing," if you please), no doubt contriving to secure the Catholic vote—"and Donelson,"—nowhere!

MRS. GAINES AGAIN IN COURT.—The New Orleans Picayune states that Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines is in Court. She has now brought suit against T. Dr. de la Croix, who she avers, soon after the death of her father, Daniel Clark, in 1815, took possession of, and ever since held or disposed of for his own use and benefit, seventy five slaves, the property of the said Clark bequeathed to complainant, and has since enjoyed the profit and services of the said slaves; that more than three hundred slaves have been born from the female slaves aforesaid, since they came into defendant's possession; that the aforesaid slaves now living and their increase are worth \$800,000, that the hire of the said slaves and their increase since they came into possession of the said defendant amounts to \$300,000; and that the interest due thereon amounts to \$500,000. To recover the above mentioned slaves and their increase, or the value of the same and the hire of the said slaves with interest, Mrs. Gaines has filed a bill in chancery.

LIBEL SUIT.
On Wednesday, M. M. BALLOU, Proprietor of Ballou's Pictorial, of Boston, was arrested at the suit of FRANK LESLIE, the Proprietor of Leslie's Illustrated newspaper, and appeared before Judge WOODRUFF, of the Superior Court, and gave bail in \$3,000 in answer to the charge of libel.

The action is based upon the alleged sending of an anonymous note by the defendant to the firm of JAMES T. DEARICKSON & Co., paper manufacturers, tending to injure the credit of plaintiff with the above firm. Damages laid at \$20,000.

CLEVELAND TIMES.

Mr. J. E. NEWSON, has disposed of his interest in this paper to Dr. L. L. Smith, who bows himself into the concern in a neat Salutatory. The "Times" is an unflinching democratic journal and is in every way deserving of public patronage.

PEACE.
Peace has been made and all Europe is in an uproar in consequence. See the lengthy proceedings in another column.

Congress is now in the twenty-first week of the session, and has done—nothing.

A Convention to form a State government for Utah is to be held the present spring.

A. Douglas died at Troy, N. Y., a few days ago, leaving property valued at \$1,000,000. His whole life was devoted to getting money and keeping it.

Keep it before the people that Franklin Pierce is responsible for the abolitionism of Congress.

Keep it before the people that there are 130 Know Nothings in the House of Representatives and that they are nearly all abolitionists.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The last Meander brought dispatches addressed by the Spanish Minister of Foreign Relations, to our Minister at Madrid, in reply to the demands made at different times by our government for redress in the matter of the firing into and detention of the steamer El Dorado, by the Spanish man-of-war Ferrolano. Spain decidedly, but courteously, refuses to comply with the wishes of our Government; showing, by a series of arguments, that according to the law of nations, the commander of the Ferrolano did nothing more than the peculiar circumstances at that time existing in the neighborhood of Havana justified.

They tell good stories, now and then, of some of the members of the pious old orthodox stock in Massachusetts. An elderly gentleman of this class, returning home on Sunday from church, began to extol the merits of the sermon to his son. The following short dialogue tells the story:

"I have heard," said the old gentleman, "one of the most delightful sermons ever delivered before a Christian society. It came me to the gates of heaven."

"Well, I think," replied Frank "you had better have dodged in, for you will never have such another chance."

CHURCH PROPERTY CONFISCATED.—Since the fact has been well settled that Bishop O'Reilly, of Hartford, was on board the Pacific, and that he is probably lost, a question of much interest concerning the property of the Roman Catholic Churches in Connecticut has arisen. The Legislature of that State at its last session passed a law to the effect that every device or conveyance of church property should be vested in a religious corporation, formed by the church members under certain restrictions; and in case such property is held by an individual, and there be no such corporate body, then the title shall vest in the State of Connecticut. The Catholic Church property in Hartford, and probably in other sections of the State, is said to stand in the name of Bishop O'Reilly, and as no corporate body has been formed as required by law, the whole of it will be vested in the State. The law, however, provides that the State Treasurer shall deed said property to a corporation of a congregation, when it shall be formed in accordance with the laws of Connecticut.

NO DUEL.—It has been rumored for several days that Roger A. Pryor of the Richmond Enquirer, and R. W. Hughes, of the Richmond Examiner, were about to engage in a duel, in consequence of the comments of the latter (a Buchanan man) upon a pamphlet published by the former, in favor of Gen. Pierce's re-nomination. The affair, however, has been amicably adjusted by the interposition of their friends.

The Richmond Enquirer says that the collections made by and contributions made to the Mount Vernon Association are large—and it adds that "at the proper time measures will be taken to open negotiations with Mr. Washington, and on a full review of the whole field, we entertain no doubt that a contract will be made by the Governor with Mr. W., and that, on the payment of the \$200,000 within five years, as provided by the late law, the latter will make a deed for the Mount Vernon Estate to the State of Virginia."

THE EFFECT OF PEACE.—A letter from Hamburg, of the 20th, in the Brussels Independence, says:

Since peace has been considered certain, merchants and negotiators have arrived almost daily from all parts of England, with the object of establishing factories in some part of the Russian Empire. It is a remarkable fact, that of all the people of Europe the English show most eagerness to renew business relations with Russia. It is now in contemplation to form a great Anglo-Russian Company which, with considerable capital in its hands, will solicit the imperial government, authority to turn to profit on a vast scale the territorial and mineral riches of the Russian territory.

Why is the Know Nothing party like a disrag? Because it cleanses the other parties and takes to itself the impurities.—Raleigh Standard.

A lazy fellow once declared in a public company, that he could not find bread for the family. "Nor I," replied an industrious mechanic, "I am obliged to work for it."

Business is said to be unusually active at Pittsburgh in every branch of trade.

FALLING OF A BELL.—The Rock Island Advertiser states that a new bell for the Second Presbyterian church was elevated to its place in the steeple on Monday last. At the first attempt made to raise it a rope of the tacking broke, and the bell fell to the ground, after being elevated nearly to its place, a distance of nearly two hundred feet. As it came down every thing before it yielded, floor joists and heavy timbers alike splintering and breaking with the utmost ease, imaginably. They broke the fall of the bell sufficiently, however, to keep the bell itself from breaking when it reached the ground. It weighs over two thousand pounds.

P. T. BARNUM.—Upwards of two hundred influential citizens of Bridgeport, Conn., have issued an invitation to their fellow-citizens to attend a meeting for the purpose of giving public expression to their sympathy with Mr. Barnum in his recent financial misfortunes.

Emigrants from the South are beginning to arrive. Some twenty came last week on one boat. A number came up on the Wm. Campbell, Amazon, and Cataract, from Kentucky and Georgia, and still they come. In a few weeks we expect to welcome many hundreds at this place.—Kansas Herald April 12.

NOMINEES OF THE FLORIDA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—From the Tallahassee Floridian we learn that the Democratic Convention which assembled at Madison, in that State, on Wednesday last, nominated the Hon. M. S. Perry, of Alachua, for Governor, the Hon. Geo. S. Hawkins, of Jackson, for Congress, the Hon. M. A. Long, the Hon. Phillip Dell and R. L. Campbell, for presidential Electors.

CUT THIS OUT.—A correspondent of the London Literary Gazette, alluding to the numerous cases of deaths from accidental poisoning, adds: "I venture to affirm there is scarce even a cottage in this country that does not contain an invaluable, certain, immediate remedy for such events, nothing more than a dessert spoonful of made mustard, mixed in a tumbler of warm water, and drank immediately. It acts as an emetic, is always ready, and may be used with safety in any case where one is required. By making this simple antidote known you may be the means of saving many a fellow-creature from an untimely end."

"At the late city election in Davenport, Iowa, a black republican clergyman was detected in attempting to vote three ballots in one."

We take the above from the Detroit Free Press. That clergyman had, doubtless, preached himself hoarse over the alleged outrage said to have been committed in Kansas upon the ballot-boxes! It will not do to place much reliance in the honesty of these black republican preachers, who, "ten to one," are wolves in sheep's clothing.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Why is a new-born baby like a cow's tail? Because it was never seen before.

McCORMICK'S REAPERS
FOR SALE BY
EUGENE MARTIN,
Agent for the State of North Carolina.
Office on Main street, next Cowan's Brick Row.
Salisbury, April 29 46-11

Valuable Land
For Sale.
I WILL sell, privately, all my lands in the county of Davie, lying on Hunting Creek, and containing 800 ACRES.

To those wanting choice Hunting Creek bottom land, I will offer great inducements as I am determined to sell. I will give a credit of from ONE TO FIVE YEARS on the purchase money.

I will also sell all of my STOCK, CROP, Farming Tools, and Grain.

18 shares in the Central Railroad, provided I sell my land. I will sell a lot of CORN and FIVE HEAD OF HORSES, whether I sell the land or not.

GEORGE WILLSON.
I will also pay a liberal price for a single white man as a manager until next Fall.
G. WILLSON.
April 23, 1856. 46-11

NOTICE.

BY Virtue of an assignment from William Locke, I will sell at public auction, at the Court House, in Salisbury, on TUESDAY of May County Court, (being the 6th day of the month), the negro slave CYRUS, about 14 years old, a valuable house servant. Terms cash.

JAMES E. KERR, Trustee.
April 28 46-11

FOR RENT.

THE Room lately occupied as the Banner Office nearly opposite Murphy, McRorie & Co's, will be rented on reasonable terms for the remainder of this year. Apply at this office.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROWAN COUNTY.

IN EQUITY.

David Lantz, et al.
vs.
William Turner, et al.
Interlocutory Petition.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that defendants William Turner, Thomas K. Turner, Ezekiah Turner, Jas. M. Turner and Mary E. Turner, are non-residents of this State, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Republican Banner, a newspaper published in the town of Salisbury, notifying them to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Rowan, at the Court House in the town of Salisbury, on the 13th Monday after the 4th Monday in February next, and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them.

Witness, L. Blackmer, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Salisbury, the 13th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1856.
L. BLACKMER, C. M.
(per adv. 65) 46-54

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—A late letter from Paris says:—

"The number of barrels of American flour at this moment in store in Havre, is 250,000; of wheat, 251,082 hectolitres. (A hectolitre is about 2 5/8 Winchester bushels.) To these figures add the quantities known to be on sea destined for the port of Havre, viz: 54,000 barrels of flour and 62,000 hectolitres of wheat, and the sum total will be 304,000 barrels of flour and 313,000 hectolitres of wheat."

On Thursday last flour was selling in Cincinnati, Ohio, at \$5 95 per barrel.

New Jersey papers say the prospect is there will be a heavy crop of wheat in that State.

DIED.

In this town, this morning, Mr. MOSES R. MER, aged about 40 years.

In Davie county, near Mocksville, on Sunday the 13th inst. Mrs. MARY WILSON, consort of George Wilson, Esq., in the 42nd year of her age.
Mrs. Wilson was a sincere friend, a generous neighbor, a devoted wife and affectionate mother. She has left a husband and seven children together, with a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn her death. For more than twenty-five years she had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and died as she had lived, an implicit believer in the truths of the Gospel. For several years previous to her death, her afflictions had been great, but she bore them with christian fortitude. Death had no terrors to her. She felt conscious of her approaching end and often spoke of her dissolution with calmness and serenity. She seemed to look upon death as only a translation from gloom to glory and died with bright hopes of a happier immortality.

"No sickness, no sorrow nor pain,
Can ever disquiet her now;
For death to her spirit was gain,
Since Christ was her all here below."

* * Carolina Watchman and Raleigh Standard, please copy.

In this county, at the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Lowry, on the 22nd inst. Miss ELIZABETH A. ROBINSON, in her 18th year.

In Chapel Hill, on the 13th inst. Mrs. S. A. RAIL G. BURKHEAD, consort of Rev. L. S. Burkhead, in the 18th year of her life.

In Davidson county, on the 17th inst. Mr. J. P. FRANK, aged 71 years.

COMMERCIAL.

SALISBURY MARKET.

SALISBURY, April 29.

BACON—Hog round 9 a 10 Lard 10 a 11.

Corn, 50. Flour, 5 50 a 6. Cotton 8 50 a 9.

Wheat, \$1. Salt, \$2.75. Sugar, 11 a 12 1/2.

Coffee, Rio 13 a 16. Java, 18.

CHARLESTON PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY W. S. LAWTON & CO. Factors, Forwarding & Commission Merchants.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 25th, 1856.

COTTON—Upland—The demand fell off somewhat since the "Arabia's" news for the reason that holders asked too much advance, which was not met by buyers. The sales yesterday were about 1,500 bales at from 8 1/2 a 11.

RICE—\$2 1/2 a \$4.

CORN—60 a 65. PEAS—90 a \$1.00.

OATS—50 to 54. BACON—Hog round 13 1/2 a 14.

FLLOUR—\$7 1/2 a \$9 per barrel; sacks \$4 1/2 a \$4 75. SUGARS—8 1/2 a 10 1/2.

COFFEE—Rio 13 1/2 a 14c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans 44 a 46c.

WHISKEY—Western 43 a 46.

NORFOLK MARKET

REPORTED WEEKLY BY ROWLAND & BROTHERS Extensive Dealers in Flour, &c.

NORFOLK, VA., April 26, 1856.

BACON—Hams, 12 a 13. Hog round 11 a 11 1/2.

LARD—No. 1 & 2, 11 a 11 1/2.

CORN—Mixed, 54; White, 56; Yellow 56.

BEANS—White, scarce, \$1.75 a \$2.00.

FLAXSEED—Dull, \$1.65 a 1.70.

PEAS—Black eye, 90 a 95.

COTTON—8 1/2 a 10.

FLLOUR—No. 66 1/2; Superfine, 67 1/2; Extra, 68 1/2; Family 69.

SALT—Liverpool fine, 1.75. Ground Alum 1.20.

SUGARS—Refined, 9 1/2c. Crushed, 11 1/2c.

DRIED APPLES—(Bush of 28 lbs.) 75 a 80.

DO PEACHES—(Pealed per bush 40 lbs) 82 a 82 1/2.

HAY—Carge, \$1.00.

REMARKS.

Flour continues as last, quoted in price with more firmness. The stock is considerably reduced, and receipts meet with ready sale on arrival. The demand still continues confined to local trade.

Cotton is firm; Lumber dull; Provisions dull; Dried fruits, all kinds unsaleable.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

From W. H. Marsh's Prices Current.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 27, 1856.

BACON—12 1/2 a 13.

Hams, 12 1/2 a 13.

Shoulders, 11.

Hog round, 12 1/2.

LARD, N. C. 12 1/2 a 13.

BUTTER, 27 a 28.

CHICKENS, 25 a 35.

TURKEYS 100 a \$1 1/2.

SALT—Alum bu 45 a 50.

Liv' pool a, ground 1 00 a 1 15.

do fine, 2 00.

SUGARS—Porto Rico 9 a 10.

N. Orleans 9 a 9 1/2.

Leaf & cru. 11 a 12 1/2.

Clarified and Granulated 11 a 12 1/2.

TALLOW, 12 a 12 1/2.

BEESWAX, 23 a 25.

PEA Nuts 1 35 a 1 65.

POTATOES, Irish, per bu. 82 a 84.

EGGS, prod. 15 a 16.

CORN, 60 a 70.

COFFEE, per bu. 15 a 16.

Java, 15 a 16.

Leguaya, 13 a 14.

RICE, 12 a 13.

St Domingo, 10 a 10 1/2.

COTTON, 8 1/2 a 10.

CORN MEAL, 60 a 70.

FEATHERS, 45 a 50.

FISHL, per bu

POETICAL.

REASONS FOR RISIBILITY.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Sweet coz, I am happy when I can,
I'm merry while I may—
For life's at most a narrow span,
At best a winter's day.
If care could make the sunbeams wear
A brighter, warmer hue,
The evening sky shine out more fair,
The blue sky look more blue—
Then I should be a graver man:
But since 'tis not the way,
Sweet coz, I'm happy while I can,
And merry while I may.

If sighs could make us sin the less,
Perchance I were not glad—
If mourning were the sage's dress,
My garb would then be sad;
But since the angels' wings are white,
And even the young saints smile—
Since virtue wears a brown light,
And a vicerebe of guile—
Since laughter is not under ban,
Nor gladness clad in grey,
Sweet coz, I'm happy when I can,
And merry when I may.

I've seen the Bishop dance and reel,
And a sinner fast and pray—
A knave at the top of fortune's wheel,
And a good man cast away—
Wine I've seen you grave one's quaff,
Night set our feet afloat,
But I never heard a hearty laugh
From out a villain's throat,
And I never knew a faithful man
Make sad a maiden's day—
So coz, I'm happy when I can,
And merry when I may.

"PUPPY-LOVE."

One of the most singular impulses of the human heart, and one that seems the most ridiculous to think of in after life, is boy-love or as it is most commonly designated, "puppy-love." It is a species of temporary insanity, and, strange as it may seem, it affects the system of the boy at a much earlier age now than it did twenty years ago. Under the present progressive system of getting through the world, the boy at a very early age begins to ape manly ways. He looks "sheep's eyes" at all the girls he meets. He smokes a cigar, and struts! He falls in love, as the popular expression has it, or more properly speaking, *climbs up to it*. He looks upon the world as a very hum-drum affair, and fancies that he exists in some kind of an ethereal, fairy region, where smiles from tall ladies do away with the necessity of sun, moon and stars and all such common place lights. He annoys his head with fragrant oils, perfumes a cambric handkerchief with essences, seizes the glittering razor and in a moment of desperation, *shaves for a beard*! He becomes a walking library of Poetry, and quotes to himself all such stanzas as end with "love" and "dove"—"heart" and "dart"—"bliss and kisses"—"life" and "wife." He repudiates potatoes and beef-steak and feeds upon the smiles and shadow of his beloved Susy Jane. Her smiles wait him to the seventh heaven of ecstasy, and her frown plunges him into a dark gulf of misery "without one beam of cheering hope, or spark of glittering day!"

He gazes at himself in the mirror and looks microscopically, for a beard. He fancies he is the most devoted of lovers. Ardently wishes for some occasion to prove his gallantry, by seeing his Susy Jane home through a thunder-storm or helping her pull a speckled trout from the pool. He grows magnanimous, and generously appropriates the dimes his uncle gave him to buy gungers and candies with to procure from the artist a miniature of his adorable Susy Jane. He grows idolatrous. He worships the picture—sleeps with it under his pillow—kisses it in the dark shades of night. He despises wealth. "Love in a cottage" is his ideal of earthly bliss.

He vows improbabilities. That he would swim the ocean—climb the north pole—face bayonets and wild Indians—scale mountains, and do all manner of impossible things for the love and smiles of his tall Goddess. A flower that she has plucked and worn becomes a treasure to him, and he carefully presses it between the leaves of his—English Reader! He sighs like a little tea-kettle. Scratches "Susy Jane" over a quire of foot-caps. He scorns the company of other boys of his own age and stature; cuts the acquaintance of Jim Jones, because he said that Susy had grey eyes and ogled; and is upon the point of challenging Rob Rambler for daring to compare the wash-woman's daughter with his ethereal Susy Jane.

Happy! weeping! puppy-love! with its hopes and despondings; its joys and trials; its raptures and gloom; its fervors and heart-burning; its laughable ludicrousness, and its intensely prosaic termination!

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BALTIC.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

On Monday a ceremonial announcement of the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace was made to the French Senate. The corps of legislation was informed by the Prime Minister, that the Emperor desired to return thanks to them for the patriotic support always afforded him, which together with the devotedness of the allied fleets and armies, had contributed powerfully to a happy issue of the war.

Although the conclusion of peace has already been stated, the members of the Conference have still to perfect a number of secondary arrangements, essential to the new state of relations established in the East. It is said that one of these, is the organization of the principalities; and another is the special regulations relating to the free immigration of the Danube.

CRIME AND SUICIDE.

Since our last issue, a case involving circumstances of deep and exciting interest has been developed in our very midst, exciting in every detail from the beginning, but doubly more so in the tragical issue.

Our readers will remember to have seen some time since, an advertisement in the Watchman, by our townsman, Col. F. J. Moses, of two slaves who were missing from his premises. Their long absence, which could not be accounted for on the score of any expressed dissatisfaction on their part, taken in connection with the mysterious disappearance, some time before, of a negro boy of another one of our citizens, soon induced the belief in the minds of most persons that they were stolen. Various circumstances fixed the suspicions of the community upon a particular individual. The matter was kept still, however, for some time, until at last, after some finessing, a sufficient clue was obtained to the whereabouts of the negroes, to warrant a gentleman of our town in taking a trip to the town of Americus, in the lower part of Georgia. Arrived there, he was not long in discovering the person to whom they had been sold, and in identifying the negroes. The purchaser, Mr. Hooks, upon being convinced that he had been victimized, readily yielded them up, and, upon the suggestion of the gentleman who had gone in quest of them, consented to return to with him to this place. They arrived here on Tuesday evening, the 8th inst. After some delay in making out the necessary papers, Mr. Hooks, accompanied by our efficient sheriff and others, strolled by the new store of Byrd & Louis. It was brilliantly lighted up, and was filled with a jolly company. Immediately, and without hesitation, Mr. Hooks declared that, in the person of William Friendly Byrd, he recognized the person from whom he had purchased the slaves. The Sheriff then entered the store, accompanied by a friend of Mr. Hooks. Telling him that there was some dissatisfaction about the titles to certain property that he had sold, he was easily persuaded to make confession of judgment. It is said that he understood the allusion to be to another transaction; but of that we cannot speak. This accomplished, the sheriff produced a warrant, arrested him on the charge of negro-stealing, and lodged him in jail. The Grand Jury rendered a verdict of "true bill" on the indictment, on the next day, and the prisoner was at once arraigned. But, at the request of his attorneys, the trial was postponed until Monday.

In the meantime Capt. Frierson, the Sheriff, observed every precaution for the safe keeping of the prisoner. He was confined in a dungeon and chained to the floor. There are no iron cuffs for the ankles in the jail, and of course it was necessary to bind a common chain about his ankle and secure it with a padlock. It will be seen at a glance, that it is impossible to adjust the unpliant links very closely to the limb without injury to it. Still, he was thought to be securely bound. This was deemed necessary at first from several considerations, but especially so afterwards, when there were good reasons to believe that he meditated mischief upon himself. A note to his wife written in pencil upon the margin of a newspaper was intercepted. In it he implored her to send him strichnine or Laudanum, saying that he wished to die; that the whole world was against him; that the Sheriff had confined him so closely that he could see no one out of his presence.

On Monday morning, when the jailor opened the door of the cell to give the prisoner his breakfast, he was startled with a horrid spectacle. Suspended from the iron grating of the window, with a sheet twisted into a rope and tied about his neck, was the unfortunate man—dead. By dint of hard squeezing of which his feet afterwards showed the marks, he had forced them from the loop of the chain. The rest was easily done. He climbed to the window; fastened the sheet to one of the bars; passed a slip knot over his head; tied his feet; secured his hands behind his back with a handkerchief and leaped to the floor. Immediately upon the discovery a physician was called in, but he was beyond the reach of remedy. Miserable man! A jury of inquest was empaneled by Coroner Nettles, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the circumstances that we have detailed.—*Sumpter Watchman.*

THE OLD LINE WHIGS OF VIRGINIA.

The old-line whigs of Virginia, like their brethren throughout the South cannot be wheedled or deceived into a support of the Philadelphia nomination. The Alexandria Sentinel says:

"A day or two since, we were in conversation with one of the most prominent old-line Whigs of the Northern Neck of Virginia—a whig, par excellence—a delegate from that quarter of the State in the last National Whig Convention, and who stood by Mr. Fillmore until his nomination for the presidency became a question of impossibility—who tells us that whilst he cultivates for Mr. Fillmore individually the highest respect, he cannot sustain the nomination of the Philadelphia Convention.

"Unembarrassed now by party allegiance, he is prepared to act with that party which shall indicate most conservatism, devotion to the Union, and determination to insist upon or concede all the constitutional rights of the South, with the power to make good their resolves.

"That party, of all living parties, is indisputably the great democratic organization of the country."

Business is said to continue very active at New Orleans.

FOES WITHOUT, TRAITORS WITHIN.

The Belfast News Letter, one of the oldest and most respectable journals of Ireland, makes public the following statement of its Liverpool correspondent:

"We are assured that Charles Sumner and Lord Carlisle have been in active correspondence on the Slavery question. The league between the Aristocracy of the old world and the abolition disunionists of the United States is perfect."

"The Earl of Carlisle is Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—and Chas. Sumner is an Abolitionist Senator of the United States from Massachusetts, and a kind of 'Drummond Light of the Black Republican faction."

"This disclosure of the Belfast journal is only a new evidence of the close and intimate alliance between the Black Republican Abolition Party in the United States, and the aristocracy of Great Britain which was already known to exist. It is not long since that the London Daily News,—the oracle of the British Anti-Slavery Society, declared right out, that in the event of a war between England and the United States, it had fullest assurance that the Anti-Slavery Party here would be with Great Britain. Quite natural, all this!—What sympathy can the Aristocracy of Great Britain have for the American Union, which was reared on the ruins of a monarchy? What love can their Abolition and Black Republican allies, on this side the Atlantic, have for that same Union, which is held together by a constitution which they are in the habit of denouncing as an 'atrocious bargain,'—'nay the Union itself as a 'League with Death, and a Covenant with Hell.'"

"Americans must rule America," says the know-nothing platform. "Yes," says a contemporary, "Black Hawk tried it in 1832, and the Black Feet and Flat Head are trying it now!"

THE WESTERN SENTINEL.

A Democratic & Family Journal. SOLICITED by many citizens of Forsyth and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title.

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the establishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "SENTINEL" will be devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of local interest, the "SENTINEL" will yield an unwavering support to State, National, and local measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American" movement, the "SENTINEL" will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as a qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and fanaticism of dark ages. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle) are sufficient requisites in candidates for office, and a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the native and adopted citizen, or to deprive either of the rights and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short, our position and sentiment upon this subject will be: PATRIOTISM—not birth-place; MANLYNESS—not men.

The paper will be devotedly attached to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights; advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence to the fundamental principles of the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the "SENTINEL" will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Special care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editor's Department, and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "SENTINEL" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independent, its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and billingsgate, so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "SENTINEL" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six months, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.

F. E. BONER.

Land and Mill for Sale!

A RARE opportunity is here presented by the subscriber to any one wishing to purchase the above property. The tract consists of

150 Acres

of the best Land in Rowan County, about half of which is most splendidly timbered, and the other is under a high state of Cultivation. On the tract is also a large and excellent meadow.

THE MILL

is newly repaired, and is situated at a good distance from any other Mill, and has heretofore commanded an extensive patronage. Its situation, in the midst of as fine grain growing land as there is in the country, would make it a safe investment to any one desiring to purchase such property.

The land lies 13 miles west of Salisbury, adjoining the lands of Maria Cowan, Robert Harris and others. Terms will be made accommodating to the purchaser, if application be made soon to me at my residence 6 miles West of Salisbury on the Lincoln road. For particulars apply as above.

RICHARD H. COWAN.

September 18, 1855.

MR. DALLAS IN LONDON.—The following is an extract of a private letter from an American gentleman in London to his friend in Washington, dated the 27th ult. National Intell.

"Mr. Dallas has every reason to be satisfied with his reception here. Lord Palmerston called on him as soon as he arrived, and in the most friendly way pressed him to dine with him the next day, without any form, which he did, and was much pleased with everything that passed. Lord Palmerston has promised to present him to the Queen as soon as she arrives in London. Lady Palmerston also called on Mrs. Dallas, with I believe Lady Wodehouse, wife of Lord Wodehouse, Under Secretary of State. The Earl of Ellesmere, being in the country wrote a most kind note, and sent the family admissions to his splendid gallery of paintings in his town house, and stated he would make a point of calling as soon as he came to London, and wished to show them all the civility he possibly could. Many others had done the same. Mr. Oakford, formerly of Philadelphia, now a merchant in London, having applied to Mr. Dallas on the subject of the missing steamer Pacific, and wishing to prevail on the Admiralty to send a steamer in search of her, Mr. Dallas gave him a letter to Lord Palmerston. Mr. Oakford went on Sunday to Lord Palmerston's private residence, and although he found him very much engaged, with two secretaries writing despatches to Paris, as soon as he received Mr. Dallas's letter he entered immediately on the subject, and introduced Mr. Oakford to Admiral Richards, and it was agreed to send two men of war steamers immediately in search of the packet; and they promised to do everything they could to find her. Lord Palmerston wrote a most kind note to Mr. Dallas, stating what he had done."

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

CABINET WARE ROOMS, Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.

WE, the undersigned, having entered into a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

CABINET BUSINESS,

in Salisbury, respectfully solicit the attention of the people of the surrounding country, and the public generally, to favor us with a call. Our rooms are opposite the Rowan House, at the old and well known stand of Rowzee & Co., where we have, and keep constantly on hand, a splendid assortment of Furniture, and are constantly manufacturing in the latest, neatest, and best styles. We are prepared to do all kinds of turning in the wood line at a short notice. All those that want turning done will find it to their interest to give us a trial. Those wanting anything in our line will please give us a call and hear our prices; we are determined to sell low for cash. We keep constantly on hand Dressing Bureaus, plain do., French Beds, Steads, Commodes, do., do., Rocking Chairs, Sofas, Dining Tables, Secretaries and Bookcases, Ladies Workstands, Wardrobes, Corner Cupboards, Washstands, Candlestands, Patent Shower Baths &c.

A splendid assortment of Coffins constantly kept on hand. Repairing done at a short notice.

WM. WILHELM,

HENRY MOORE.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 1, 1856.

SEE THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ROWAN HOUSE,

for the best quality of the finest family supplied with the richest, freshest and largest Oysters of the season—direct from Norfolk, in less than 24 hours—in nice kegs, (sizes to suit purchasers). By engaging, you can get them at \$1.12 per keg, containing each half gallon; or \$12 per dozen.

Dec. 11, 1855.

A SPLENDID

ASSORTMENT OF HATS AND CAPS, just received by

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855.

SANTA ANNA

Abdicated!

UPON the strength of which the subscribers, on receiving their most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Read-Made Clothing,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods in General

to which the attention of their numerous customers and friends, are especially invited, as we feel confident we can give great advantages to buyers, we ask you to call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855.

300 PACKAGES

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

SILL & SILL,

DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOTEL,

SALISBURY, N. C.

Respectfully announce that they are now receiving and opening, a large, and entirely fresh stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Paints, Varishes, Brushes, Perfumery, Fancy and Miscellaneous Articles &c. &c.

All which, have been very recently selected by one of the firm; with the utmost care, and a scrupulous regard to genuineness and purity.

They deem it almost needless to say, that it shall be their constant aim, as heretofore, to merit a continuance of that liberal patronage which they have received—for which, and the generous sympathy, so generally manifested for them, on the occasion of their late misfortune by fire, they beg to express their profound and heartfelt gratitude.

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1856.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE OLD MARBLE YARD,

in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the old Head-Stone to the finest Monument, at the shortest possible notice. Engaving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.

GEO. VOGLER.

Feb 24, '56

307.

PRETTY GOOD—BUT WE DON'T BELIEVE IT.—An affected lady about to be married in a place not over four hundred miles off, went to look at some furniture. She wished to have a piece of furniture to set in a corner of the parlor, upon which to place books and curiosities. She saw several but they did not suit. It seems she could not explain what she wanted. Finally she said:

"Mister, have you got any with *under trousers* in them?"

"With what in?" ejaculated the surprised dealer in veneered cherry, &c., "with what in?"

"With under trow-trow-trowsers in them."

"And what the deuce, madam, would you do with under trousers in a piece of furniture like that?"

"Why to put shells and other curiosities in."

"Ah! oh! hem! You mean *drawers*, oh! Why didn't you say so? Walk up stairs ma'am."

The lady collapsed, and a footman placed her in an open chariot quicker'n flash.

THRESHING MACHINES.

WE ARE READY TO EXECUTE ALL orders in putting up MACHINES of this description at the shortest notice. Having been engaged for several years in the business, we have hesitation in saying we can please those wishing machines. We are putting up the well known SHEEK'S machine at Smith Grove, Davis co., N. C.,—all orders promptly attended to. Those wishing good machines would do well to apply early at Smith Grove, N. C.

CLIFFORD, SHEEK & CO.

April 15 1856.

47pd

Removal!

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE have removed their Clothing and Tailoring Establishment, from their Old Stand, opposite Murphy, McRoe & Co. to the corner immediately opposite R. A. Murphy's Store.

Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1855.

23—

AGUE & FEVER PILLS

AGUE AND FEVER

Positively Cured!

The Greatest Remedy ever Discovered.

FOR THE CURE OF

AGUE & FEVER!

FOR SALE at J. H. ENNIS' Book Store

NO one need be troubled with AGUE and FEVER a single day, if they will use the above Remedy, which has been tried by hundreds of persons without a single case of failure.

Price, 50 cents a Box, or two Boxes mailed free of postage for \$1.

Salisbury, Oct. 2, 1855.

18—17.

THE SPECTATOR

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS

FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE South has too long been dependent upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR.

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

OF SOUTHERN INTEREST AND CHARACTER.

The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon the proceedings of Congress; altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

TERMS.

One copy one year . . . \$2 00

Sixteen copies one year . . . 15 00

One copy to the maker of the club.

No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application.

AUG. F. HARVEY,

Editor and Publisher,

Washington, D. C.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having determined to move to the West, offers for sale his plantation containing

197 Acres,

lying about three and a half miles from Salisbury on the road leading to Greensboro. The Central North Carolina Rail Road passes through the plantation. There is on the plantation a new two story dwelling house, with all necessary out buildings. About two thirds of the land is well timbered.

The plantation can be divided to suit purchasers into two tracts.

GEORGE W. SMITH.

March 11, 1856.

32—17.